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as to condition, time, circumstance, stimuli, etc. Aside from the clinical data, the following, among other facts, are brought out by the investigation:

1. Soliloquy, while much more common in female, is very frequent with male lunatics.
2. Soliloquy occurs both by night and by day; its absence by night is very common, its absence by day much less so.
3. Soliloquy during sleep does not seem to be more common in lunatics than in sane individuals, rather rarer in fact.

In general, the soliloquy of lunatics has essentially the same significance as their ordinary language, but it needs always to be given more attention, for it possesses characters more evident and escapes all presumption of artifice or simulation.

Collective Psychology. French writers, Tarde and Le Bon especially, have been charged with borrowing not a few ideas and suggestions from the Italian psycho-criminologists, in particular from Sighele, whose "Criminal Couple"¹ saw its second edition in 1897. Here the phenomenon of criminal association, with its unique factor of suggestion, is seen in its simplicity, if that is at all possible, and all the facts of active and passive co-operation in criminality *à deux*, double suicides, double lunacies, love-murders, infanticides, etc., are touched upon, including the interesting and important folk-idea of the *succubi* and the demon-possession of the dark ages in Europe and elsewhere. The author holds, with Morselli, Ferri and others, that suicide and homicide follow contrary laws of development, and that, in love, suicide came first, then homicide, for which view there is not a little evidence to be gained from the study of primitive peoples, with whom love and its woes are much more common than most of us have thought.

That the "crowd," so much be-written of late years, by the writers of the Italian and French schools, Sighele, Tarde, LeBon, and others, is not so black as it has been painted may be read in Pasquale Rossi's "Mind of the Crowd,"² who exploits some of its virtues. Not infrequently crowds display altruistic and anti-criminal feelings, impulses, etc., and their pacific labors are by no means uncommon. However, the evidence is hardly enough to enable us as yet to scout the old saying: *Senatores boni viri, senatus mala bestia*.

Over against the crowd we may set the vagabond about whom quite a respectable mass of literature is growing up, as witness the essay of Cavaglieri and Florian, and the article of Donati.³ The latter describes, with some detail, a "vagabond mystic;"⁴ a fellow, who, in the early Christian days, or even in the Middle Ages, would have been a sort of saint, but is now classed among the degenerates, with weak moral sense, exaggerated mysticism, and ambulatory delirium.

BOOK NOTES.

G. S. H.

Die Wanderungen der Tiere, von WILLIAM MARSHALL. Seele and Co., Leipzig, 1897. pp. 24.

This is an interesting lecture describing very briefly the migratory habits and range of many species of birds and animals.

¹ La coppia criminale. Studio di psicologia morbosa. Torino, 1897, XVI, 216 pp.

² L'animo della folla (Appunti di psicologia collettiva). Cosenza, 1898, XIII, 286 pp.

³ I vagabondi. Torino, 1897.

⁴ Un caso di vagabondaggio mistico. Riv. Sperim. di Fren. Vol. XXIII (1897), pp. 160-173.

Die intellektuellen Eigenschaften (Geist und Seele) der Pferde, von F. A. ZURN. Schickhardt und Ebner, Stuttgart, 1899. pp. 55.

This is the eighth in a series of hippological treatises and considers many topics from skull capacity to the horse's power of observation, memory, judgment, knowledge of place, tone and color, fright, friendliness, or spite towards certain men or animals, play, pride, grief, deceit, revenge, imitation, temperament, etc. The author has evidently great personal familiarity with the horse and has read much literature upon the subject.

Insects: Their Structure and Life, by GEORGE H. CARPENTER. J. M. Dent and Co., London, 1899. pp. 404.

This is an admirable book copiously illustrated with nearly two hundred cuts and with a voluminous and well selected literature at the end. It first describes the structure and form of insects, then their life history, classification, orders, their surroundings, and their pedigree. The author is an expert entomologist of King's College, London.

Animal Behavior, by CHARLES O. WHITMAN. Woods Holl Biological Lectures, 1898. Ginn and Co., Boston, Mass., 1899. pp. 285-338.

The author is Head Professor of Biology at the University of Chicago, Editor of the Journal of Morphology, and Director of the Biological Laboratory at Woods Holl. In this pamphlet he has described the behavior of clepsine and the necturas under various stimuli designed to test their psychic activities. These are made with the author's usual care and pains and are valuable records, but more interesting to psychologists are the last twenty-five pages in which he characterizes the theories of instinct, and defends the view that pure instinct cannot be accounted for on Lamarckian principles, that the primary roots of instinct reach back to the nature of protoplasm and run parallel with organogeny, that instinct always precedes intelligence and is never lapsed mind. Psychologists never had so warm a welcome for biologists who enter this field as now.

Physiologie des Gefühls, von Z. OPPENHEIMER. C. Winter, Heidelberg, 1899. pp. 196.

This is a very important work by a very competent author who discusses first of all the free nerve endings, their path to the spinal cord, their influence under strong stimulation and the effect of weak stimulation which the author relates to feeling, the causes of satiety, appetite, hunger and thirst, the feeling center in the brain, and the likeness and contrast between pleasure and pain.

Das sexuelle Elend (der oberen Stände), von HEINZ STARKENBURG. W. Friedrich, Leipzig. pp. 139.

This is a sociological study largely based on statistics, showing in various lands a great increase of sexual crimes, with theories for cause and cure.

Geschlecht und Kunst, von GUSTAV NAUMANN. H. Haessel, Leipzig, 1899. pp. 193.

The relations between instinct and intellect, the development of the sexes, art and ethics, the genesis of the artistic, are treated in an interesting but popular way in order to lead up to the concluding chapters, one on Aphrodite and Athene, and the other on Dionysos and Apollo. The whole is intended as a prolegomena to a not yet written physiological æsthetics.

Schönheit und Liebe, von JOSEF SCHENK. F. W. Ellmenreich, Meran, 1899. pp. 81.

The author here grounds a new branch of æsthetics. After an introductory section, we are told in poetry the nature of beauty and of love, and after a longer prose chapter more poetry, and then again prose follows. The author moves, however, in a realm of very abstract definition and can hardly be said to have added to our knowledge of his theme.

Der Geschlechtstrieb. Die Idealisierung. Die Liebe. Von ANNA SERGEIEFF. W. Friedrich, Leipzig. pp. 98.

This well meaning lady would idealize love, in fact ideality and love are inseparable from each other, and this leads her to the conclusion that love is not chiefly an affair of youth but of mature years and even of old age.

"Genesis" *Das Gesetz der Zeugung*, von G. HERMAN. 1 Bd. Sexualismus und Generation. A. Strauch, Leipzig, 1899. pp. 143.

This is the first volume of a comprehensive and very speculative work upon the subject, though based on a wide reading in the biological field. The chief subjects treated are—polarity and its relation to sex; the nature of living substance; embryology; heredity; sexual selection; painless birth; and education of parenthood.

Die Wirkungen des Geistes und der Geister im Nachapostolischen Zeitalter bis auf Irenäus, von HEINRICH WEINEL. J. C. B. Mohr. Freiburg, Leipzig, und Tübingen, 1899. pp. 234.

In this typically German monograph, we have a very interesting and thorough presentation of the prevalent belief of early Christendom in spirits, good and bad, the effect of Christianity in weakening the power of evil spirits, an account of their modes of activity in causing glossolalia, ecstatic, and revelatory utterances, working miracles, causing cramps, sometimes in prompting or dissuading from great actions, the hearing, seeing and knowing of spirits and their effect in the field of smell, taste and touch, and the effect of baptism, anointment, prayer, asceticism, and suggestion upon pneumatic states.

Human Nature: Its Principles and the Principles of Physiognomy, by PHYSICIST. Parts 1 and 2. J. and A. Churchill, London, 1899. pp. 128, 175.

This anonymous work attempts to deduce human nature from the general physical, chemical and biological principles in order in the second volume to give a basis for the new classification of characters and to explain certain cardinal principles of physiognomy.

Brain, in Relation to Mind, by J. SANDERSON CHRISTISON. Chicago, 1899. pp. 143.

After hastily glancing over the new views concerning brain cells and their relations, and the theory of sensory and motor centers, the author proceeds to summarize current views concerning location of mind and to point out the relations of form and size to it, and to characterize normal mind. The writer's mind is suggestive and schematic, and his work although fragmentary is rather interesting reading.

La Doctrine de Spinoza. Par ÉMILE FERRIÈRE. Paris, F. Alcan. pp. 357.

This exposition and commentary of Spinozism in the light of modern science by this voluminous and able author is an attempt to state and disprove the entire geometric apparatus. Happily at the end of every

chapter is a synoptic résumé of its content. A comparison of stoicism with Spinozism which runs through the work is as interesting as it is unique.

The Revelation of Jesus. By GEORGE H. GILBERT. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1899. pp. 375.

This is a study of the primary sources of Christianity by a professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary, already widely and favorably known for his "Students' Life of Jesus and of St. Paul." Only Wendt had attempted so comprehensive a scheme before, and to make the revelation of Jesus historical was a distinct step in advance. An alternative title of the book might be The Conception and Development of the Kingdom of Heaven.

The Ritschlian Theology. By ALFRED E. GARVIE. Edinburgh, T. and T. Clark, 1899. pp. 400. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

At last we have a comprehensive work, critical and constructive, both an exposition and an estimate, as the title has it, of Ritschl and his school. Although attention is focused upon the few distinctive features which characterize it. Kaftan, Harnack and Herrmann are the only members of his school who are treated. They are allowed to speak for themselves, but the author is, on the whole, more critical than expositional. The doctrines chiefly treated are those of the church, sin, salvation, the kingdom of God, the nature of revelation, and the personal work of Jesus.

Das Schöpfungsproblem, von WILHELM WAAGEN. Münster, 1899. pp. 36.

We have here a very interesting attempt to epitomize current scientific views of cosmogony and to bring them into harmony with the record of the Old Testament. Much has to be forced and is artificial, but one cannot close this pamphlet without realizing that science and the Bible are after all not so very much opposed to each other.